

WITH WEARINESS AND BURNING PAIN

FROM WEST LINED
WITH GERMAN.

coming of Hun Troops
Demobilization Arrange-
ments Made in Berlin.

London, Dec. 21.—The Cologne
Gazette published on Nov. 16 an article
called "Armistice and Food Supply,"

by a specialist named Oetelshofen, who
argues that there can be no question

of a shortage of food in Germany, but
that it is urgently necessary to reduce

the stock of cattle. He also maintains
that Germany can deal with the trans-
port problem by readjustments—reduc-

ing the transport of potatoes and vege-
tables, and confining transport facilities
to foods of greater nutritive value

in proportion to their bulk.

The writer advocates the killing of
pigs in particular, abolition of the re-
striction of sugar and restriction of rail-

way consignments of corn, sugar, live
cattle, meat, fish, poultry, eggs and
cheese. Dealing with the harvest, apart

from barley and oats, at not less than
13,000,000 tons, and the potato harvest
at about 47,500,000 tons. He points out

that Germany has a sugar harvest of about
1,300,000 tons, as compared with a peacetime
consumption of only 1,200,000 tons. The

potato supply must also be reduced to
the fact that it is no longer necessary
to extract spirit from potatoes for

munitions purposes. The writer de-
clares:

"Even after the armistice there is
an abundance of food in Germany for
the feeding of the population, if we re-

duce the stock of cattle to 2,000,000
head, and if we reduce the stock of pigs
to 2,000,000 head, and if we reduce the

stock of sheep to 2,000,000 head, and
if we reduce the stock of horses to 2,000,000
head, and if we reduce the stock of

other animals to 2,000,000 head, and
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GERMAN NEWSPAPERS PRACTICED DECEPTION

NEWSY LETTER FROM AN
AMERICAN OFFICER.

Lieut. Finch Clark Says Ger-
man Soldiers Were Sur-
prised at Surrender.

Relatives of Lieut. Finch Clark,
who is with his regiment in France,

are in receipt of an interesting letter
from the young officer, who states that

he is well and happy. Lieut. Clark
attended the first training camp at

Fort Oglethorpe, and before his
entrance into the army was a well known
newspaper man of Nashville.

He has many friends in Chat-
tanooga, which he made while at-
tending the training camp. Lieut. Clark

is the son of Battle Clark, ad-
vertising manager of the Nashville
Banner, and a nephew of J. B. Clark,

of this city.

The young lieutenant wrote that
the thing that struck him most forcibly
was the outrageous reports that have

been spread in Germany by the
German newspapers. He stated he
conversed with a number of Ger-

mans and they told him they thought
the Americans were unusually brave
to keep coming to France when they

had suffered loss by submarines to
400,000 men. He said that they were
also surprised that the Americans

could do such fighting with only
350,000 men in the field. Lieut. Clark
quickly dispelled this idea and

stated that the Americans had more
than 2,000,000 men in the field and their
losses by submarines had been less

than 500.

He said he visited the city of Metz
and during his stay in that city a
giant statue of Frederick II. was

pulled over and destroyed by French
cannon. This, he said, greatly
angered the German inhabitants and

serious trouble was narrowly averted.
After visiting Metz, he left on a train
for a nearby German town, and on

the train he sat by a deep-eyed
woman of German woman and she
began the conversation by saying:

"Don't you think it brutal and hor-
rible for the French to destroy the
statue of Frederick II?" Lieut. Clark

told the woman that his entrance
into the army had somewhat
dulled his finer senses, but that he

didn't pay so much attention to that
when the atrocities of the German
were so horrible in detail. He said

the old woman didn't speak to him
another time.

Lieut. Clark stated that the Ger-
mans he conversed with told him that
the unconditional surrender of the

German came like a thunderstorm
out of a clear sky to the German
people for the reason they had been

so misled by the German newspa-
pers. He said the German newspa-
pers had never published a single

victory of the Americans, but instead
had continually misled the people by
the publication of continued German

successes.

He stated he and his men didn't
know when they would be home, but

NEED OF LEAGUE GROWING

Trouble About Spanish Mules and Ger-
man Ships Could Be Solved.

Paris.—On every side international in-
cidents indicate the need of a league of
nations. There is the trouble about

Spanish mules and German ships. Ev-
erybody knows that Spain took over
German ships interned in Spanish ports

in exchange for Spanish ships which
Germany had taken over. Spain has
notified Spain that she would not let

these ships sail under the Spanish flag.
Now for the mules. The American
army needs Spanish mules because op-

erations in the Argentine were brought
to a standstill when the motor trans-
portation was cut off. The French

government had promised mules, but
could not furnish them. Gen. Pershing
asked for a loan of 10,000 mules.

The American representative told the Spanish
government that the United States
was not a party to the treaty of 1902

which gave the United States the right
to demand the return of mules. The
Spanish government refused to return

the mules. The American representative
asked for a loan of 10,000 mules. The
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BERLIN BEGINS DRIVE AGAINST BLOCKADE

DIPLOMATS WOULD ALTER
POLITICAL SITUATION.

Winning of "Peace of Right"
Their Task—More Active
Foreign Policy.

London, Dec. 21.—There can be lit-
tle doubt that German diplomacy is
pulling itself together for one last

effort to change the whole political
situation before Germany goes into
the peace conference. The idea is to

make the continuation of the block-
ade a test question, and to see
whether, by an immediate diplomatic

offensive aimed at the point of
junction between the allies and the
United States, Germany can estab-

lish, as a matter of principle, her
"equal rights."

The Frankfurter Zeitung published
recently an obviously semi-official
leading article, called "Our Right to

Life," which deserves every atten-
tion. After saying that the German
"government" confines itself to do-

mestic controversies, and to the is-
sue of lamentations, the writer said:
"Have we then lost all sense of the

fact that for world-policy a defeated
Germany, and above all a German
republic which is winning its way to

democratic freedom, is a tremendous
political, economic and moral power?

Only all the governing and admin-
istrative organs, and with them the
masses of the people, in all their

measures remain conscious that a
united Germany, which is engaged
in self-determination on a thorough-

ly democratic basis, is entitled to
make demands? Such a Germany
will have to be heard, for after

these years of devastation and de-
struction, there exists everywhere in
the world the need for international

order and just reconstruction. This
Germany will have to be heard be-
cause secure existence, even for the

most advanced states, depends upon
the victorious states, depends upon
the forces which aim at terror and de-

struction. This Germany will have
to be heard, not least because the
rearrangement of the world, which

is to unite the people, and of
which Wilson has become the cham-
pion, is unthinkable without a Ger-

many that has been given new moral
and economic strength.

"The German republic can and will
be one of the strongest supports of
the ideal demands which Wilson has

set up, to the discomfiture of the
imperialistic powers, among the
which by the entente governments—

although in the first instance with
considerable alterations—he has
achieved, and the practical realiza-

tion of which he will advocate in
person at the peace conference."

Campaign Against Blockade.
The Frankfurter Zeitung says
that President Wilson was quite

right in regarding the old Ger-
many as an obstacle to a real
league of nations, but that "the new

German republic will become one of
his most valuable allies," if the Ger-
mans avoid disorder, and remember

that "their greatest task is still to
win the peace of right." The Jour-
nal then develops its argument that

German diplomacy must make haste
to bring more clearly into the fore-
ground the work for a duly just in-

ternational order, and that the
thing to do is to attack the block-
ade. Thus:

"The decisive moment has come;
if justice does not win through now,
it will never win through. This is

the hour in which the German re-
public must proclaim loudly and re-
peatedly that the spirit of the league

NEED FOR RESUMPTION

Council of Defense Urges Co-Operation
in Public Improvements.

Nashville, Dec. 21.—(Special.)—The
United States employment service and
labor representatives in the war indus-

tries board both expect a surplus of la-
bor and a shortage of jobs during the
late winter. For that reason all coun-

ties and municipalities should begin
construction of desired improvements as
early as possible in order that return-

ing soldiers and sailors and workers
from war industries may be given em-
ployment. This, in substance, is the

message received today by Maj. Rut-
ledge Smith, chairman of the State
Council of Defense, with the request

that it be given all due publicity.

The secretary of war and the director
of the Council of National Defense have
sent the following message: "The em-

ployment of discharged soldiers and
sailors and war workers from war in-
dustries is one of the most important

tasks now before us. The employ-
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